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What are the possibilities of spontaneous resorption of a thoracic disc herniation occupying more than 20% of the spinal canal in the asymptomatic subject? Comparative study

David Brauge^{a,b,*}, Rachid Madkouri^a, Robert Clément^a, Vincent Reina^a, Thomas Brauge^c,
Stephan Gaillard^a

^aService de Neurochirurgie, Hôpital Foch, Suresnes, France

^bInstitut de Biomécanique Humaine Georges Charpak Arts et Métiers Paris Tech, Paris, France

^cUniversité de Lille 1, Science et Technologie, Villeneuve d'Ascq, France

A B S T R A C T

Thoracic disc herniation is a rare pathology for which surgical treatment is difficult. The discovery of asymptomatic or only slightly symptomatic lesions can be problematic, especially in cases of marked canal stenosis. The possibility of spontaneous resorption has been documented by a few case reports but there is no study on this subject. Our objective was to compare the clinical and radiological data for two groups of patients with significant thoracic herniation (occupying more than 20% of the spinal canal): one showing spontaneous resorption (*group 1*) and the other persistence of the lesion during follow up (*group 2*). The physiological processes of thoracic herniation are also discussed. We present a retrospective study of our database of patients with thoracic hernia. Only subjects who initially showed signs of slight or absent myelopathy (Frankel D or E) were included. Group 1 and 2 are composed of 12 and 17 patients respectively. The clinical and radiological data are compared. The two groups were not different for the following parameters: age, sex ratio, disc calcification, size, trajectory, side, hernia level. Other parameters were evaluated and were not associated with a higher rate of resorption: disc calcification, intramedullary hypersignal in T2 sequence, calcification of the posterior common vertebral ligament, calcification of another disc and Scheuerman's disease. Asymptomatic thoracic disc herniation is a condition that can disappear spontaneously, even in the case of a large lesion. To date, there are no clinical or radiological data that can predict such an evolution.

Keywords:

Thoracic disc herniation
Spontaneous regression
Thoracic spine
Calcific herniation
Spinal cord compression
Thoracic myelopathy
Resorption

1. Introduction

Thoracic disc herniation (TDH) is a condition rarely observed in medical practice. Although radiological series estimate the frequency of this lesion at between 11 and 14.5%, lesions are mostly minimal and asymptomatic [1,2]. The frequency of symptomatic thoracic disc hernias is estimated to be 1 case per million in the general population [3]. The main reasons for consultation are: back pain, intercostal neuralgia (ICN) and myelopathy.

While the need for a surgical procedure is commonly accepted in cases of symptomatic hernia with a sign of myelopathy, the medical management of cases with an asymptomatic or only

slightly symptomatic lesion may be debated, especially if the lesion is voluminous, since the risk associated with an intervention is not negligible, ranging from 3.7% to 66.6% of complications in the most recent series [4–9]. A study of the literature on significant TDH (>20% of the spinal canal) revealed a small number of case reports noting spontaneous resorption [10–14]. We report here a series of 12 patients followed between January 1, 2009 and January 1, 2016, who were sent to our center for management of significant TDH (occupying more than 20% of the spinal canal). All of these patients experienced spontaneous resorption of their lesions. The characteristics of this series are compared with those of a cohort of asymptomatic patients with TDH of the same size in whom lesion resorption was not demonstrated during the same follow-up period. The mechanisms that may explain this particular evolution are considered in the discussion.

2. Methods

2.1. Design

Between January 2006 and January 2016, 132 subjects were referred to our center for thoracic disc herniation. We present a retrospective study using this prospectively established patient database. The inclusion criteria were: referred for TDH > 20% of the spinal canal and absence of signs of severe myelopathy in connection with the hernia during follow up (Frankel E or D). Patients who were seen only once in consultation (2nd opinion, misdiagnosis) were excluded, as were patients who had surgery due to disabling symptoms related to TDH.

Based on radiological follow-up data, 2 groups were formed. Group 1: patients with spontaneous regression of the herniation, and Group 2: patients in whom an aspect of compression persisted. The diagnosis of resorption of the hernia was based on MRI showing total or subtotal disappearance (<5% of the spinal canal) of the initial lesion. A detailed example of two patients belonging to group 1 is given in Figs. 1 and 2.

2.2. Comparison of the two groups

All the patients were seen in consultation and examined by the same practitioner with expertise in the management of these pathologies. The initial diagnosis of TDH was based on a vertebro-medullary MRI and a computed tomography (CT) scan. When there was no evidence of medullary dysfunction, an electrophysiological examination (Somatosensory and Motor Evoked Potentials) was performed in search of subclinical myelopathy. In case of minimal abnormality, the management consisted of clinical,



Fig. 1. A 51-year-old patient who complained of left-sided intercostal neuralgia secondary to coughing effort. Two and a half months after the onset, she presented neuropathic pain in the left lower limb. No neurologic deficit was found on the day of the consultation. The somesthetic evoked potentials were discretely slowed down; the evoked motor potentials were normal. The CT scan and T2-weighted MRI found a calcified T9-T10 thoracic disc herniation of ascending path (A). The decision taken was supervision. At 8 months, the pain disappeared and MRI confirmed the resorption of the lesion (B). The electrophysiological assessment was unchanged.

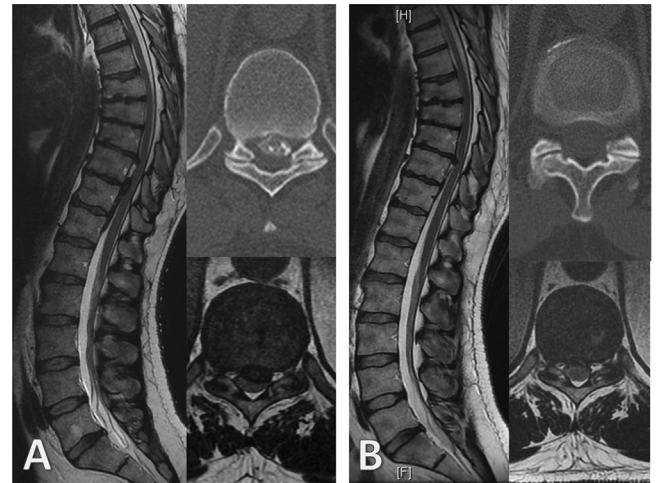


Fig. 2. A 43-year-old patient who described dorsalgia and paresthesia of the lower limbs that appeared after a run. On the day of the consultation, the neurological examination was normal except for the paresthesia, which persisted; there was no associated sensory deficit. The somesthetic evoked potentials showed a discrete slowing of conduction. Initial examinations revealed a large calcified hernia at T10-T11 associated with calcification of the posterior longitudinal ligament, there was another hernia at T9-T10 (A). At 5 months of evolution, the symptomatology regressed and the evoked potentials normalized. The radiological assessment confirmed a sub-total regression of the T10-T11 not that of T9-T10 hernia (B).

radiological and electrophysiological monitoring. The two groups were compared on the data resulting from these examinations. Concerning the hernia, the following parameters were observed: level, side, calcified character, degree of stenosis of the spinal canal (expressed in percentage), intramedullary hypersignal in MRI T2 sequence with respect to the hernia. Other morphological data from the analysis of the rest of the thoracic spine were noted: second hernia, calcification of other discs, posterior longitudinal ligament calcification, and Scheuerman's disease. The calcified character of the different structures was evaluated on the initial CT scan. Two independent Spine Surgeon reviewed all of radiological data.

2.3. Statistical analysis

All data were presented as mean \pm standard deviation (SD) or median (Interquartile range) depending on the normal or abnormal distribution of the data. For the bivariate analysis, the comparison between the two groups relied on percentage comparison tests (chi-square test) for qualitative variables and on mean comparison tests (Student *t*-test) for quantitative variables. Statistical significance was evaluated at $P < 0.05$. Calculations were performed with Statgraphics 233 centurion XVI (Sigma plus, Paris, France).

3. Results

3.1. Clinical results

Group 1 consisted of 12 patients (8 women, 4 men). Their mean age was 49.9 (SD 7.0) years. The characteristics of these patients are shown in Table 1. The symptoms that led to the discovery of these lesions are reported. On average, the follow up was 57.4 (SD 41.9) weeks. Group 2 consisted of 17 subjects (12 women, 5 men). Their mean age was 49.0 (SD 11.5) years. The two groups were not significantly different for age ($p = 0.809$) or sex ratio ($p = 0.900$). At the end of the study, all patients were clinically stable or improved.

Table 1

Clinical data for Group 1.

Patient	Gender	Age	Clinical symptoms at first consultation	Physical examination	Evoked Potential	Follow up	Last Clinical Statu
1	F	51	Rachialgia + InterCostal neuralgia (ICN) + Neuropathic pain in left lower limb	Normal	Slightly slowed down	9,4	Rachialgia
2	M	40	Rachialgia + ICN	Normal	Not done	3,3	Asymptomatic
3	F	41	Rachialgia + ICN	Normal	Normal	6,0	Rachialgia + mild ICN
4	M	43	Rachialgia + dorsalgia + paresthesia of lower limb	Normal	Normal	4,8	Asymptomatic
5	F	58	Rachialgia	Ataxia and hyperreflexia of lower limbs	Slightly slowed down	15,8	Asymptomatic
6	F	54	Rachialgia	Normal	Not done	16,0	Asymptomatic
7	F	50	Rachialgia + ICN	Normal	Not done	6,1	Mild ICN
8	F	57	Rachialgia + ICN	Normal	Slightly slowed down	14,9	Asymptomatic
9	F	62	Rachialgia	Normal	Not done	8,3	Asymptomatic
10	M	48	Rachialgia + ICN	Normal	Not done	14,1	Asymptomatic
11	F	44	Fortuitous (low back pain exploration)	Hyperreflexia	Slightly Slowed down	21,4	Asymptomatic
12	M	51	Neuropathic pain in left lower limb then neurogenic claudication	Old pyramidal syndrome (post poliomyelitis)	Non interpretable	38,3	Unchanged

Table 2

Comparison of Radiological results in the two groups.

	Group 1	Group 2	p
Calcified herniation	11/12	15/17	0.900
Canal stenosis (%)	42.7 (SD 13.3)	43.5 (SD 17.2)	0.897
Level of hernia ((T1-T3, T4-T8, T9-T12)	0/12, 6/12, 6/12	1/17, 10/17, 6/17	0.900
Side of the hernia (left, right, middle)	4/12, 3/12, 5/12	6/17, 1/17, 10/17	0.900
Location of the hernia (median, posterolateral, foraminal)	9/12, 3/12, 0/12	14/17, 3/17, 0/17	0.900
Trajectory of the hernia (horizontal, upward, downward)	5/12, 6/12, 1/12	15/17, 1/17, 1/17	0.990
Calcification of the disc	11/12	11/17	0.950
2nd thoracic herniation	02/12	03/17	0.100
Calcification of other disc	06/12	03/17	0.950
Calcification of posterior longitudinal Ligament	2/12	1/17	0.900
High T2-weighted imaging signal intensity in spinal cord	3/12	3/17	0.900
Scheuerman disease (sorensen criteria)	01/12	4/17	0.900

3.2. Radiological results

The radiological data of the two groups are shown in Table 2. In all cases of calcified hernia there was an associated disc calcification. In group 1, there was only one patient with a non-calcified hernia (patient 12). There were no significant differences between the two groups over all the parameters studied.

4. Discussion

Thoracic disc herniation is a rare condition and can sometimes be difficult to treat. While all authors agree on the need to treat patients with disabling myelopathy, there is no consensus in the case of a large hernia in a patient with minor symptoms. The evolution of our patients belonging to group 1 seems to indicate that a simple clinical and radiological follow-up is sometimes sufficient, with regression of the symptoms and disappearance of almost all the initial lesions in a time varying from 3.3 to 38.3 months. Concerning this time to resorption, it is interesting to note that the patient with the longest follow-up duration was also the only one who had a non-calcified hernia (patient 12). This original study does not allow us to determine clinical or radiological parameters that are associated with spontaneous regression of the hernia. Given the rarity of this condition, a multi-center collection of similar cases would be required to determine such prognostic factors of regression.

4.1. Mechanism of resorption of disc herniation and specific case of thoracic hernias

Spontaneous resorption of a herniated disc is a well-known phenomenon at the lumbar and cervical level [15,16]. On the physiopathological view, it is an inflammatory reaction mediated by TNF α which will lead to a neoangiogenesis an influx of macrophages at the site of the hernia [17–19]. This is reflected by a contrast enhancement around the hernia, clearly visible in MRI. This phenomenon is visible from 2 months and can continue for 1 year after the initial pain [20].

For TDH, things seem different as it concerns a segment of the spine that is not very mobile and the symptoms of hernia rarely manifest themselves in a brutal way, following a false movement for example. In fact, it seems that there are two different nosological entities: the existence of a soft hernia, of the fibrous type, which will be found more in posterolateral variety because of the existence of the Posterior Longitudinal Ligament, and the calcified herniation, the symptoms of which are mostly progressive. While it is generally accepted that a soft hernia can be reversed, little is known about the mechanisms of resorption of calcified hernias. In this particular case, the analysis of the disc and hernia volumes suggests that the appearance of a calcified herniation is not so much the result of an expulsion of disc material but rather the accumulation of calcium deposit. Those authors suggest a crystalline deposition disease [21].

4.2. Relationship between disc calcification and calcified hernia

In our study it is interesting to note that 100% of calcified hernias were associated with disc calcifications. In fact, it seems that the appearance of calcified TDH is linked to disc calcifications. This observation has been made by several authors [4,22]. It would seem that the existence of a disc calcification is the first event, the appearance of a hernia then being due to a backward migration of this calcified material, as Awwad's nuclear trail sign could testify [23].

There are two types of disc calcification: chronic, possibly symptomatic or not, and acute with inflammatory symptoms. These very symptomatic forms are most often encountered in the pediatric population at cervical level but some cases have been reported in adults at the thoraco-lumbar spine. The evolution of the acute forms is documented by numerous case reports, which often indicate a spontaneous resolution with disappearance of the symptomatology in a few weeks [24,25]. Radiologically, there is also a regression, often incomplete, of the calcifications. For the chronic forms, the spontaneous evolution is much less documented. It seems clear that certain metabolic disorders such as hemochromatosis or articular chondrocalcinosis favor disc calcifications [26–28]. This type of lesion may also be observed in older patients with spinal static disorders responsible for accelerated discopathy [29,30].

4.3. A manifestation of an hydroxyapatite cristal deposition ?

Anatomopathologic studies on disc calcification seem rather discordant and different results can be found in the literature, reporting crystals of hydroxyapatite (HA) [31], crystals of calcium pyrophosphate (CaPP) [32], crystals of calcium associated with fat [4]. Systematic cadaveric analysis suggests that HA deposition is more frequent than CaPP deposits on the spine. However, it seems that, for a genuine HA deposition disease, the two types of crystals (HA and PPCa) can be observed concomitantly. Hydroxyapatite crystals are microcrystals that can be deposited peri- or intra-articularly, sometimes producing particularly impressive macroscopic clusters. The most frequent attacks involve the tendons of the shoulder but all the joints, including the spine, may be affected. Several clinical forms can be found: asymptomatic, painful acute, or chronic. Classically, the symptomatic forms respond to medical treatment with *anti-inflammatory* drugs or infiltration. Total or partial spontaneous regression of these calcifications has been described, including for voluminous forms [33,34]. Finally HA deposition disease mainly affects subjects between 40 and 60 years old as our population study. In our opinion, all these elements suggest that our cases of calcified HDT that showed spontaneous regression were, in fact, HA crystal deposition pathologies. However, these data would have to be confirmed by comprehensive anatomopathological studies.

5. Conclusion

We present a comparative study of paucisymptomatic patients with a thoracic disc herniation occupying more than 20% of the spinal canal. Twelve patients experienced spontaneous resorption of the lesion, proved by MRI follow-up. In almost all cases the hernia was of the calcified type. Comparison of this group of patients with a group in which the lesions persisted did not allow us to detect a factor associated with spontaneous disappearance. Among the patients with thoracic disc herniation who are not symptomatic, some will develop a true myelopathy and others will remain asymptomatic, with spontaneous regression of the lesion in a number of cases. This seems to indicate that, in the absence

of signs of severe myelopathy, it is preferable to perform regular clinical, radiological and electrophysiological monitoring rather than to envisage surgical treatment, even in the case of a large lesion.

Conflict of interest and source of funding

None were declared.

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